PULPIT UTTERANCES.

SUNDAY THEMES IN WELL-KNOWN CHURCHES.

BERMONS BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BERCHER, THE REV. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., THE REV. C. D. FOSS, D. D., AND THE REV. WARREN RANDOLPH-

LENTEN SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL. The first Sunday in Lent was observed in the Catholic churches with solemn ceremonial, the services in the Cathedral being especially impressive. Archbishop McCloskey spoke briefly, calling attention to the lessons from the observance of the "forty hours' devotion " then begun. Among the noteworthy discourses from Protestant pulpits yesterday were those of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Adherence to Old and Well-Tried Ways; of the Rev. Dr. Taylor at the Broadway Tabernacle upon the Nature and Uses of Temptation; of the Rev. Dr. Foss in St. James's M. E. Church on the Importance of Missionary Work; and of the Rev. Warren Randolph at the Madison-ave, Baptist Church upon Baptist Evangelical Effort.

STICKING TO OLD PATHS.

The Box. H. W. Beecher at Figmouth Church (Congregational)
In Plymouth Church yesterday morning the Bev. Henry Ward Breeher preached on the importance of considering well any changes made in matters of religious belief, and of not being hasty in discarding the faith of the falhers because of the present "progressiveness," as Mr. Beecher called it of the age. His text was from Jeremiah, vi., 16, " Thus saith the Lord, Stand in the ways, and see, and ask for the old puths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ve shall find est for your souls. But they said, We will not walk Also, from Jeremiah xviii., 15. He began : Also, from Jeremian x vm. 15. He occan; d "puth" is equivalent to our word "road." been fundlar from our childhood with the try of rossis, and their permanence. We marine a condition of society in which a road f the bishest marks of civilization. I believe or in Palestine te-lay but one. Parks shifter her manings; but in ancient times when men, and becomes, and setfish, even those paths crated, the currents washed them out, or the of tribe to tribe, were obliged to thread way as best they might through the the the the to. and over the rocks, stun-ere out to re in the most inconvenient way posthereit, and over the rocks, summattere in the most meconvenient way pos-way in which men are accustomed to walk feet would very neturally suggest the road rea's the maste walk. And so we find the of food fan of paths, ways, walks, as equiv-habits, sectal, morni, and political, of people, was almost inevitable from a physical to a Yau will find, therefore, upon investiga-ble Testament particularly, that paths refer mysingle habits, but also apply to manners and the, if he ways, as they are laid down in the ent, refer to the regular carriage also of a saget hands, on also apply to manners and, or he ways, as they are hild down in the teler to the regular carriage also of a son to the line or park which his thoughts occasing to the moral disposition; to all been wore engendered by mattations and sime. It is in this secondary and that we shall employ the passage the sake of pointing out the necessity, in all those who would keeping onon the old ways, the essential, proved besefficial. It may seem runs talk about holding on to old things, when history has been as incitement to and development. As if there were say in between Spring and Autumn, between I goes out to sow seed and that which the sicals to reap what it has sowed; and not be a wise conservation that could not be a wise conservation that could be a wise conservation. These

The more frequently we contend with evil, the more negligible becomes one moral nature. Temparation is a part of the education which God gives as to ill us for more effective service. To be templet and to resist templation is to rise to strength. By each new repuise we and measure and mean instoracia: The moral proposed of the strength of the stren neave in thinking of any period of entry, arvesel on are the handlinence, and must cell in the top about to be come on. The come quince is that to be about to be come on. The come quince is that to be about and the moral results of past experience. Lete is a very wide-spread feeling that probably we are yet to find that we are iving in a very narrow way, and it is doubtful if the probable in a very narrow way, and it is doubtful if the probable in a very narrow way, and it is doubtful if the probable in a very narrow way, and it is doubtful if the probable in a very narrow way, and it is doubtful if the past have not answered their call, and whether there are now more than straw where it to each a straw that it is not to be gathered up that we may resow the field be another and a better narrowst. As if the experience of the past has a normal about a normal preferred by I as it there were not some things which hearing perfectly! As it there were not some things when hearned once are learned forever! It wants under they hear; general distribution of the as the hears power of religion is concerned simple content is had as inhemevous as positive tabelief. It has say an power, for if there he anything to give religion you have no constitute any our owner, and if there he anything to give religion you have no constitute any our sower, but the fact, convenient of the religion you have no constitute any our power.

Now, the general impression that we don't know much a non-religion now, at it is not worth a man's while to meet a larger heart while to know his head against the convenient for a man to morals than used to be Then sociology is develous when he can have in early days been taught were of living led power that they carried in them.

with m morals than used to be. Then sociology is devaloping rimmes, so there are returnous customs and institutions which note in the large days been tauged were of fivine inseption—that they carried in them Divine authority. Now because men see the customs are good and to be retained, but are not of histories authority, there is a tendency on the part of thems ands to throw them away altogether. If I beach that the Church as an indispensable element in the moral growth of a community, that as men are it is an institution wisely accepted both for the manneause of truth in the combination, or the proclamation of treatment of the culture or griding of mon in moral relations; if I hood that the Caurent, therefore, is an institution vital to Christian evillation, is it invaluated to the last degree because at the same time I hold that tener; if I not tent an elving don, is it invalidated that the least degree because at the same time I hold that the thinch is not directly and as a second missington revealed of God I hold that in the present state of involugence in the community common schools are when necessary, milespensable; but I don't taink it becomes are on that ground to say that the common manner in the Bilds.

In other words, there are many tungs which are good and necessary, and has a sunfarthative as though they had the word of Gos behind them. In early ages, before near were susceptime to moved leasted, in institution was made more sacred by saying God apprinted it, then we made more sacred by saying God apprinted it.

had the word of Gos beaud tuem. In early ages, before near were susceptime to moral reason, an institution was made more sacred by saying God applicited it; but in inser ages, when men are able to read what God has appointed in the law of nature, the law of experience, and the whole analogy of Providence, then the dochration of God of the truth of an institutions is just as strong as it there were a divine word implanted upon it. But because men see that religious institutions are changing, men say "they are worn out, and we must hose for new revelation and a new ers." Thousands are therefore abandoning athe oid patus in various ways, old thoughts, old magges, old customs and habits, old convictions, old virtues, But when you make toquisation, if it shail be found that is not the offsecuring, you will find that among those that are loosest in their adhesion to all the moral elements that belong to our common Christiansty, there is a tendency very largely developed in literature, in criticism, in art, in journalism—I think that I chall speak within boomis when I say that to day there is peak within boomis when I say that to day there is high tendency in the checated mind of England, Germany, France, and America—to turn away from the oid agrounds of Christian sontiment, the oid customs and institutions. It is atmospheric. It is the graits and tendency of the young and rising mind. As such it is a matter of profound importance. Now, it is no part of my purpose to exhort you not to think for yourselves, as if a man should try to cure sore eyes by putting them out. It is no part of my purpose to exhort you not to change external forms. It is noy business to help you to do it. I would not circumscrice in respect to thought and never more maccessary than tendency of the young and rising mind. As such it is a matter of profound importance. Now, it is no part of my purpose to exhort you not to change external forms. It is my business to help you to do it. I would not circumscrice in respect to thought and never more and work to which we are called is often referred to as corresponding to the labor of the husbandman. The work of sowing the truth and reaping for the Lord is shill going on, and we are all divinely appointed to take part in the religious culture of the work. The call is not slone to men in high places, the Spargeons and Van Moiers, to the great leaders in the cause of Christ; the privilege is not invited to them, but extends to every soul in the kingdom of God. Mr. Randolpa spoke of the life and labor of Phillip Doddring, and said of old John Tribonius, the teacher of Marian Lather, that when he met his pupils he always inted his hat, and when asked why he showed them so much courtesy replied, "How do I know but that some of them may yet shake the world?"

What a prophecy that was, he said, of Luther's mission. The power of humble means for good was illustrated by the story of the trials of a young lady intsionary in the West, who floaily triumphed over the infidently of a town, through the instrumentality of the Sunday-school. It is a principle of the common law, he saided, that what you do by another is the same as if done by yourself. The missionary to whom you contribute support, is doing your work among the heathen. The speaker proceeded to show how the American Bapthat Publication Society might be made the agent for the accomplishment of great good. Ex colopareurs were visiting the most remote regions, disseminating religious interature in foreign lands, and in the distant West. As the result of the work of the Baptists alone, there are now in Sweden 220 Baptist churches, 10,000 haptized believers, and 10,000 children and youths in the Sunday-schools had been established in the Mississippi Valley and in the territory adjacent, within two years, entirely from the grid of the Society missionary work at home, the speaker and the opening of the work of the Roy. Mr. Van Meter in Rome, who had recently reported his church as entirely free from debt, with a surplus of \$3,000 in the bank to meet the current expenses

day. First, we must never suppose moral and social devel-First, we must never suppose moral and social development can ever be as rapid as physical, and that men can be changed in their feelings in any such ratio as we see external changes going ou. Men say we are not living in the days before steam and electricity; we are not living in a quicker age; we task across the sca, we live faster, and it is a shame for men to lag behind in their highest elements of humanity, in their moral and social feelings. We ought to be up and doing! Now, progress is always fastest in its lowest stages and goes slower as it goes higher, because it grows more complex. It does not follow that because a mon can stake physical improvements he himself can grow more generous, pure-minded, disinterested. When you go high and teaco men to be more just anoftrue you will make slower progress. If you teach them the snote to follower of spiritual self-rectraint, that is slower yes includence of spiritual self-rectraint, that is slower yes

and there is no proportion sud no analogy between the rapidity in physical things and the rapidity with which we develop in that part of humanity which is truest and divinest. We must know also the dauger of giving up any belief that has become entwined in our moral sense. It is not safe to take away the faith of a man simply because it is inaccurate. You must supply that which is accurate. You destroy the life that is in him and loave a desert. It is then much better for a man to believe in something imperfect, in mixed and partial truth, than in nothing at all. And there is often, too, much peril in the transition from the lover to the higher. You may cure a man of papacy and of religion at the same time. I would rather nave a good Catholic than a bad Protestant every day. We are not then to be always arging men to change their faith. If a man has a poor religion, you would better not point out to him his poverty, but show him something so much better. Men are p-repetually riving up a church, but let a man be brought into a community where there is better hving, a higher style of thought, better morals and kinder feelings, and you dou't need to show him how bad his surroundings formerly were. Is it not much better to give a poor man new and nice bread when he is hungry than to argue with him that the stale compound he nas is bad! If I think men have lapsed from Caivanism and are becoming heretical and I denounce them, is it likely to draw people to my religion! It any religion makes a mobile man that is the strong and evident argument which will guide men aright. So that what we want is not change-except for the better. If shipwrecked men are cast adrift on a miserable raft in the middle of the ocean, would you say to them "jump off. That's a miserable raft." No, because it is better than jumping off. Soon a boat, full pernaps, but still better than the raft is espied, and now is not here are retained out the gold which, after it is smelted and purified, will be of great and studied before the him as a model, that the Roman Church relies in its present effort to establish itself among them. Every revolution of the religious press sends a ray of light into the kingdom of darkness. We can and will soon permeste the whole Southern society. White men cannot do the work among the blacks. We must select the best men of that race and educate them for this miss

THE IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONARY WORK.

At St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foss, preached yesterday upon the subject of charity and of the importance of foreign missionary labor. The text was from Luke vi., 39: " Give. and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken togther, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again." In the course of his sermon Dr. Foss spoke substantially

words are like bullets; their effect depends upon their source. Now, Christ spoke the words of the text—Christ, the greatest giver of whom we have any knowledge; Christ, who gave Himseif for us, and died on the cross for our sins. We have in the text a definition of the philosophy of Christ's life, of what Hs lived for, and of what we, as Christians, should live for. The philosophy of Christ's life was different from the common philosophy of life. That philosophy says, "Get, aimss wealth, and lay hold on all you can." Christ's philosophy says, "Give, sentter broadcast, and relieve the suffering of your fellow-creatures." The world considers that man successful who acquires wealth; but, according to Christ, he who gives achieves the greatest success. He lived and died by that grand principle, and we should profit by His example. The text does not refer exclusively to aimsgiving; nor does it mean that one is to give for the sole purpose of receiving something in return. It means that a man must scatter his gifts to the suffering and the benighted all over the world, and that he must do so for the purpose of doing good. The reward that he will have for obeying the command given in the text will be God's bessing and eternal life.

Dr. Foss then gave a general account of the mussionary work accomplished by the Methodis; Church, and said: "When the Methodists in England first began to send missionaries to India, that fligh Churchman, Sidney Smith, in an article published in The Edinburgh Review, sheered at the missionaries and caded them 'consecrated cobliers' Well, those 'cobbiers' whook England, too, and still more of them came to America and preached 'Christ and Him crucified.' And to-day the surcessers of those 'cobbiers' and our chief the world, said that church which does not step outside of its own doers and look for heathen and sinners, will soon find that Christ has departed from it. But you are tobl, you say, that 'charity does not segm until you get beyond your own doors. Justice may begin at home, but cha Words are like buliets; their effect depends upon their

when we know they are better than our own,
Mr. Beecher, in conclusion, spoke of the relations of
scientific research to retigion, how scientists fr quently
discredit Biole tradt, and langu at it, but they are just

THE NATURE AND USES OF TEMPTATION. The Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., at the Browning Tubernacie (Congregation D.

The Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., preached

yesterday morning at the Broadway Tabernacie, at

Thirty-fourth-st. and Sixth-ave., taking for his text

Matthew iv., 3: "The tempter came unto Him." Among

The record of Christ's temptation should put us on our

guard by showing that the devil make make our noblest

aspirations subservient to his designs, and when baffled,

will enlist even our faith in God into his service. Christ

teaches that temptation is to be resisted by promptness

energy, and by the sword of the spirit. Let us consider

the nature and uses of temptation, and the means of

to the test, but more frequently it signifies a specifi

form of trial, when there is inducement to commit sin

BAPTIST EVANGELICAL EFFORT.

The Rev. Warren Randolph of Philadelphia, epresenting the American Baptist Publication Society,

delivered the sermon yesterday morning at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Thirty-first-st. The text was

hosen from I. Cerinthians In., 9: " For we are laborers

The phrase "coworkers with God," as popularly used, said Mr. Randolph, denotes an equality between divinity and humanity. The most exalted privilege

divinity and humanity. The most example of the ever conferred on man is the working together with God for the establishment of His kingdom. The spiritual work to when we are called is often referred to as corresponding to the labor of the husbandman. The work of sowing the truth and reaping for the Lord is work of sowing the truth and reaping for the Lord is

withstanding it. Temptation primarily means putting

other things he said:

LENTEN CEREMONIES.

The services at St. Patrick's (Roman Catho ic) Cathedral, at Mott and Prince-sts., yesterday morn. ing were very solemn and imposing. Archbishop M Closkey occupied the Pontifical chair during the celebration of High Mass, and was attended by Vicar-General Quinn. The Rev. Father Farrelly, Secretary to Arch bishop McCloskey, celebrated the Mass, attended by the Rev. Father Kane as Deacon, the Rev. Father Hergan as Subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Kearnev as Master of Ceremonies. The pulpit was hung in purple in token of the penitential season of Lent, and during the earlier the penitential season of Lent, and during the earner portion of the Mass, the altar was also covered with purple, the robes of the priests being of the same color. The masic consisted of Havda's Imperial Slass, No. 3. It was rendered by Mrs. Austin, soorano; Mrs. Edenrich, alto; M. Bersin, tener; Herr Urchs, basso; Herr Gustavus Schmitz, organist, and a chorus of 30 voices. The sermon was preached by the Archishop from the Gospel for the day, taken from 8t. Matthew, and detailed the 40 days' fast and the temptations of the Savior in the wingerness.

form of trial, when there is inducement to commit sin for fineled benefits. In the original sense it is said that God tempts his followers. In the original sense it is said that God tempts his followers. In the original sense it is said that God tempts his followers. In the original sense it is said that God tempts his followers. In the original sense it is said that God tempts his followers. In the original sense it is said that God tempts his followers. In the original sense it is said that God tempts do evil mist be presented to human existence. It is not the cause, but it undoubtedly is the oreasion of the first manifestation of conscience. The man has never lived who has not been rempted to sin. Temptation is the shadow east by the greatness of our nature. Both good and evil must be presented to us in order that there may be temptation. There is no virtue in doing right if there is no wrong; we cannot do good intelligently unless evil is placed before us. Second, there is no sin in simply being tempted. This is a corolary from what has been said. The soull's not tanted by being entired to evil. Sin is voluntary; its essence is in the choice, by the will, between right and wrong. There is no shi unless we yield to temptation. To gratify our desires, in a learningte manner, is right; to gratify town in ways not sanctioned by God is wrong. When tempted, we are not vite if we resist, although resistance should cost an effort. Jesus was tempted. The temptation, when resisted, leaves a man nobler and better than it found him. Uniried good is simply inducedness good which has without sin.

Third, Temptation, when resisted, leaves a man nobler and better than it found him. Uniried good is simply inducedness good which has without sin.

Third, I temptation, when resisted, leaves a man nobler and better than it found him. Uniried good is simply inducedness of our physical and of our intellectual nature: It is no less true in things torsal and spiritual. The more frequently we contend with cit, the more herein and pr the 40 days' fast and the temperators of the solemn the widerness.

The Archbishop said that in consequence of the solemn services of the day, and the time they would occupy, it was not his purpose to deliver a sermin or discourse, but would merely call the serious aftention of his hearers it me "forty hours of devotion," of which these service were the beginning. He congratulated the members of the cathedral congregation on the happiness when the most red in being enabled to make a public demonstration, in the most solemn form, of their devotion to then car Lord and Savier, and the mystery of His love, is testilying to their lively faith in the real and ever-able to a congregation of the Eacharist. Nothin before High all they are and an they have, and to testify in a public manner their faith in the real presence. Though concealed from the eyes of the deeb, he was ever present to the eyes of faith, a faith that could penetrate the vall which surrounds His tabernacie throne, and enable the believer to realize the Drinne presence. His eye is ever on all, but at this season the believer has a sense of His presence, and he should show a greater devotion, a nobler zeal, an increased piety, and a greater holiness of life. He then exhorted his hearers to ro to Christ and sees strength, and those who went in carnest should receive their reward. He invited one and all, especially those who were habering under heavy burdens, to draw near, and they should find peace; for it they prepared themselves properly to receive Him, He would in no wise cast them out.

At the close of the sermon, and during the Offertory.

"O Saintaris," by Rossifit, was sum as a sole and quartet, and during the continuation of the mass Hayda's "Creoo" and "Incarnatus eat" were sang, "Hrs. Austin singing the sole parts. Hayda's "O Magnum Mysterina" was sung after the "Sanctus," and the "Azous "Dona Nobis Paceni."

The High Altar was then brilliantly illuminated; the penitential cloth was removed and displayed a rielly embrodered altar-cloth. The upper part of the altar

time." was sung after the "Sanctas," and the "Aguns Del," as a solo and quartet, was followed by the course. "Dona Nobis Paccan."

The High Attar was then brilliantly himmhated; the peniferhial cloth was removed and displayed a richly embroidered altar-cloth. The upper part of the aftar was richly dressed with flowers; the crucifix was removed from its usual depository in order to give place to the Host, and lace hanging, ornamented with golden stars, were hung from the top along the back of the altar. From the vestry to the left of the High Attar issued a procession consisting of children, the first representing the hinfant St. John the Baptist, clothed in sheepskin, and bearing a staff surmounted by a golden cross and silken scroll, and accompanied by two attendants. These three children were under six years of age, and were followed by a long double line of girls, clothed in white Swiss muslin, with scarlet muslin sashes hanging from the shoulder to the side, wreaths of flowers. Some of the large griscarried either a lighted taper or a banker of promother to the side, wreaths of flowers around the head, from which also depended long white valls, Many of these girls carried a basket of flowers. Some of the large griscarried either a lighted taper or a banker griscarried to the nine choirs of angels, archangels, principalities, powers, thrones, virtues, dominations, cherubim, seruphim. This procession, headed by the representative of St. John, moved slowly along the northern asie of the center asie. Having arrived to the altar stops, which was a waiting it outside the altar railing. The main procession was then formed, and consisted first of the cross-bearer and attendants, next a long double line of acolytes, then the representative

THE MOST COMPLETE DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Iron The Methodul Recorder, Philosoph, Penn.
Among our daily exchanges we mention a few as choice in the essentials of excellence. The New-York Tribune is, without doubt, the most complete daily newspaper in the United States, if we may judge by its enterprise in fair and frees accounts of all the leading events of the times. Its corps of phonographic reporters is complete. Besides this, the scientific and political information furnished by The Tribune is a marvel of fact and energy on the part of the proprietors. With some of The Tribune's opinions we cannot always agree; but as a wonderfair well-made newspaper, it stands without an equal in the East.

XLIIID CONGRESS-2D SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. ENATE DEBATE ON BILL FOR A GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-HOUSE DEBATE ON A BILL TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES-HEAVY PAY-MENTS INVOLVED-THE BILL PASSED BY A LARGE

MAJORITY. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1875. Immediately after reading the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) pre-sented the credentials of W. W. Eston, appointed Senstor from the State of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. Mr. Eaton being present, was escorted to the Vice-Presi-

Eaton being present, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Perry, and the eath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wisson.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for the enrolling of bills in print on veilum, instead of in writing on parehment. Placed on the calendar. He also reported a bill to provide for the publication of the first volume of The Patent-Office Gazette. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) presented the memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of June 1, 1872, granting a smissify for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, and praying for an appropriation to carry said subsidy into effect. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against the cancellation of their contract for the sema monthly China and service is a long document settlar farts the expenditures made and the liabilities incurred by them on the faith of this contract, and arguing that the repeal would not only cause a less of millions of califar to innocent stockholders and to their steamship builders, but would also be a quant action which count in the charge.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep. Penn.) called up the bill to

Mr. CAMERON (Rep. Penn.) called up the bill to arthorize the Secretary of War to grant permission to extend the Hyggia Hotel at Portres Monroe, Va. Mr. BAYARD (Dem. Del.) inquired to what extent the public property was to be encronched upon by the pro-posed extension. He did not apprays of placing it in the power of any executive officer to give away nubble property for private purposes, and the bill should deflos the exact extent of the rights to be allowed.

hotel at that point for the accommodation of visitors there. The bill was manly amended so as to provide that Concress shall retain control of the land, and order the removal of the buildings at any time necessary, and then passed.
Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) submitted a resolution

authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of darly the diamond ne-klace presented by the Kheniya of Ezypt to Minnle Sherman Pitch. Ordered to be primed and referred to the Committee on Appropria The VICE PRESIDENT then called for the business or

The Vice-Transfer than consistent or the Savisson of the the Calendar, the Committee on the Revision of the Livis being entitled to the floor. The following bill were disposed of: The House bill providing for the al-tribution of the Revised Statutes of the United States Passed. The House bill to correct errors and supply omisions in the Revised Statutes of the United States

LEGISLATION FOR THE DISTRICT.

The Senate theu resumed the consideration of the un-flushed Desires, being the bill to provide a govern ment for the District of Colombia—the sending question being on the amendment of Mr. Ailson. He modified

being on the amendment of ARVARIAGO.

So as to provide that claims ablowed under the act of Jane 20, 1874, shall be present a for exchange within last months roin the passage of this set, and if not no presented the priviles of these exchanging deal not be exercised by any moder of nor anciecture. Also producting the Sinking Four Commissioners of the bistact of Columbia from beauting any hoof, as powered in the set of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing that nothing four months from the passage of this act, and previous that nothing a factor of the set of the passage of the set of the passage of the set of the passage of the pass

Mr. Mortallia (Rep., Me.) said that this bill had now occupied the Sanate two days and an objections to it had been overruled by the Senate. There were nine appropriation tills yet to be need on me aborter period than ever before. He appealed to the Senate to vote upon unis bill now. It is should be voted down, very well. He appealed to his triend the voted down, very well. He appealed to his triend the voted down, very well. He appealed to his triend the voted down, very well. He appealed to his triend the voted down, very well, what was not dome done seek in the way of general legislation must yield to the imperative necessity of passing the appropriation bais. He would not keep the best of the country because the desire of the desire of the best of the had no expectation for desire, nor did he believe the best oses of the country would permit of its consideration after to day.

Mr. MORION (Rep., Lad.) said he gave notice last night that he would call up the resolution for the admission of Mr. Piacoback to chay, and to do that he intended to move to lay this idit on the bade. With the understanding now that his bull would not be pressed after foreday, and that the Senator from Maine would not interpose any appropriation also not hay fee had on the trade. He hoped the general moters anding in the senate was that the resolution for the admission of Mr. Piacoback should be considered on Monday.

The amendment of Mr. Allson was acreed to.

Mr. Till MAN (Dem., Ome) insvento alment the Oth section, which makes it a missenteautor of any person, to soil of a give him or without being liceased to to an hyperson, the words, "nor shall it include any society or associated of the preventer of any person, the words, "nor shall it include any society or associated or downs, even of any person, the words, "nor shall it include any society or associated or downs.)

Arred to.

Ar. HAYARD (Dem., Del.) moved to strike out the 50th section, which confers judicial powers upon the Board of Exesse. Rejected.

Mr. MORKHLI, Rep., Vt.) moved to amend the 3th section so as to conter upon the Board of Power power to make regulations in relation to graining houses and gambling, and the relation to graining houses and gambling, and the relation to distribution, and destruction of alignous and implements and arthrees, used for gaining Lost. Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, to

red to. a consideration of the District of Columbia bill was sumed. Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the 25th section o

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the latter part of the section which prohibited the employment of such hibt. Agreed to—Yeas, 27; Nay-, 23. The question then being on mo ion of Mr. THURMAN, o strike out the whole section, it was rejected—Yeas, 22;

Nays, 29 Mr. THURMAN then moved to amend the 25th Sec tion so as to frequire computative education of childre between the ages of eight and 15 years, instead of between the ages of six and eighteen years, as reported by

he Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.), moved to amend so as to pro vide that all youthers and accounts shall be addited by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, instead of the Second and by the First Controller instead of the Second

and by the First Controller instead of the Second. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, Mr. MORTON renewed his amendment to the third section, to have two of the Commissioners elected by the quadried voters of the District, and one appeared by the President.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) renewed his amendment to the amendment made in Committee of the Whole yearerday to have two Commissioners appointed by the President and one elected by the qualified voters of the District. Agreed to—Yeas, 25; Navs, 20. The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Morton as amended by Mr. Sargent, it was rejected—Yeas, 22; Navs, 24.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to have two Commissioners elected by the propie and one appointed by the President. Mr. HAMILTON (Dem., Md.) raised the point of order that this amendment had already

by the President. Mr. HAMILTON (Dem., Md.) raised the point of order that this amendment had already been voted upon once. Mr. EDMUNDS replied it had not. It was the amendment of the Senator from California (Mr. Sargent) which was voted upon. The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was rejected.

Mr. STEWARF (Rep., Nev.) moved to amend the amendment so as to have two of the Commissioners appointed by the President and one elected by the people. Agreed to—Yeas, 23; Nays, 22.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident the Senate was playing at cross-purposes, and as they were in the hands of the Pallistines, he moved the Senate adjourn Agreed to—Yeas, 25; Nays, 12. Before the vote was amounced, Mr. MORTON again gave notice he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback on Monday.

The Senate time, at 6:20, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FORT (Rep., Ill.) in the chair, and after considering the Pension Appropriation bill and the Military Academy bill, rose and reported them to the

House, and they were thereupon passed.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES. A bill reported by Mr. GUNCKEL (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee on Military Affairs to equalize soldiers' bounties having been mane a special order for to-day, Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) raised the question of consideration, destring to proceed with the Tariff oill.

Mr. GUNCKEL remarked that Mr. Dawes's bill was to pay loreign boudholders, whereas his (Gunckel's) bill was to pay a debt to the soldiers of the Union.

Mr. SPEER (Deun, Penn.) remarked that if the Bounty bill was not considered to-day that would be practically its defeat. The question was submitted to the House, and it was decided (26 to 46) that the Bounty bill should have the precedence.

The bill provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer, masician, stillers, wagoner, and private soldier (including those borns on the rolls as-asars), who served in the army and were insonable dicharged, of \$8 53 a nooth for the term of his service, between April 12, 1661, and May 9, 1869, with a deduction of all bounties berefore paid by the United States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enhanced, are reladed; also such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1869, unless such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1869, unless stand disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1869, unless stand disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1869, unless stand disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1869, unless stand disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1869, unless stand disability incurred on the service. Where the soldier is dead the commy is to be paid to the vidow (if not remarried), or to the minor child or children.

Mr. GUNCKEL made a statement as to the bill, prefac-A bill reported by Mr. GUNCKEL (Rep., Ohio) from

Mr. GUNCKEL made a statement as to the bill, prefac-Mr. GUNCKEL made a statement as to the bill, prefacing it with the reading of planks in both the Republican and Democratic platforms, piedging those parties to do justice to the soldiers. The Republican party, he said, had performed all its pledges but two—the passage of the Civil Rights bill (and the House had done its part in that) and the bill to equalize bouncies. The bill, he said, would answer every complaint and furfill every reasonable expectation of every soldier in the country, and would do exact justice to all men who served during the war for whistever term and from whatever locality. As the Government had aircady paid \$400,000,000 in bounty, why should it not pay the few minious more

which this bill required, and so remove all inequalities in the matter! He referred to the vote of the House on a similar bill reported by his colleague (Mr. Schenek) in the XXXIXth Congress, when the Yeas were 139 and the Nays 2, and that bill would have cost the Government one-third more than the pending bill would cost. Satisfied of the lustice of the measure, it had been a great labor with the Committee on Military Affairs to find out some way of doing the right thing to the soldiers, and at the same time making as little draft on the Treasury as possible. The Committee had spent days and weeks in the work, and had prepared a bill which he felt did full justice to all the soldiers, and yet was so peculiarly framed as to require a much less amount than any only herestore reported.

The estimate made by Mr. Schenck was that his bill the estimate made by Mr. Schenck was that his bill would coats \$30,000,000, and Mr. Washburn (Rep., Mass.) The estimate made by Mr. Schenck was that may would costs \$30,60,90, and Mr. Vasaburn (Rep., Mass. had made a similar estimate for his bill in the next Congress, but he (Mr. Gunckes) believed that the pending bill would not cost over \$20,000,000. The Paymaster-General had, however, estimated the cost to be \$437,000,000 waile the Second Controller (Mr. Broadhean) on the same date estimated it at \$10,000,000, a dinference \$350,000,000 in the calculations on the same basis; but he put the bill on the ground that this was a debt, and he saked what matter was it whether the pension list was put the bill on the ground that this was a debt, and he asked what matter was it whether the pension list was \$0.000,000 or \$100,000,000. If it was a debt it ought to be paid. If the Republican party had been half as careful to pay the debt the Government owed to the soldiers as it was to pay the debt due to foreign bouchoiders, the Republican party would not be in the minority to-day.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Conn.) and Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Conn.) commented on the minotics to requiring States which had already paid bounties to their soldiers to be taxed for the benefit of those States that had not done so.

done so.

Mr. WILLARD (Rep., Vt.) opposed the bill on the same ground, and snowed that Vermont from April, done so.

Mr. WHLLARD (Rep., Vt.) opposed the bill on the same ground, and showed that Vermont from April, 1861, to the end of the war, had paid her soldiers, numbering 25.00 in all, bounty at the rate of \$7 a month. These men would derive no advantage from this bill except the difference between \$7 and \$53 a month.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Penn.) moved to amend the bill by making it apply also to sailors and marners. Mr. GUNCKEL aboved the succadent to be off-red, but said it would add \$10.00,000 to the cost of the oul.

Messrs. Niblack (Dein., Ind.), COMINGO and PARNER (Rep., Mo.), and Mr. SAYLER (Rep., 10d.) debated the bill. Mr. Comingo's amendment was admitted and agreed to:

That the act should are end to all soldiers mustered into the service of the taked States and showned, clocked, and paid by the United States.

Mr. SMALL (Rep., N. H.) opposed the bill as being unjust in its provisious. New-Hampshire had paid a bounty of \$200 to her three-years men, \$200 to her three-years men, \$200 to her the remainsed. New Manupshire soldiers, therefore, would not get \$1 under this bill, while New-Hampshire would be ealled anon to heip to pay the soldiers of other States.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) represented that according the bill according to the power and to the state and since the service of the bill and the paying shad never made for Mr. Gaunckel by

entitractions made in the handwriting of the gentleman (Mr. Ganckel) reducing the amount to \$2,900,000. It had been said by the gentleman from One that the payment would extend over ten years, but he ought to received that the Treasury must be ready to meet the deamed at once, so that in point of fact, even at the gentleman's own figures, the Treasury would have to add \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to the existing deficiency.

Mr. GARFIELD (Kep., Onto) read a telegram just received by him from the Second Controller to the effect that the bill would call for \$100,000,000.

Mr. DAWES, in closing his remarks, asked the gentlemen, however kindly they might feel towards the solidiers, to look to the honor and failth of the nation, and not to adjourn until provision was made to meet the colligations of the Government, and not to prefix to such a measure in bill that would take so large an amount out of the treasury.

Messers, SYPHER (Rep., Le.). GUNCKEL (Rep., Onto), COBURN (Rep., Man.), continued the debate.

Mr. Comingo's amenument, making the bill apply to the Missouri regiments, was agreed to.

An angendment of red by Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.)

to the Missouri regiments, was arreed to.

Mr. Myer's amendment, to include sailors and mariners, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) to include Indians, was also acreed to.

The individual passed—Year, 177; Nays. 32.

Mr. LAWKENCE (R. p., O.-b.), from the Committee on War Chains, reported a bit to pay the chains allowed by the Commissioners of Chains, and moved the previous question on its passage, but pending the vote, and amid great confusion arrising from the efforts of a dozen members to be recognized to make some motion or request, the House at 6 o'clock adjuarned.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSECRATION OF THE REV. THEIR CONSENT.

A memorial has just been printed in Chicago, addressed to the Standar Committees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, asking them to withhold their consent to the consecration of the re-

tion on three grounds: first, that in their judgment "he tion on three grounds: first, that in their judgment "he is justly liable to evil report for error in religion: that lie justly liable to evil report for error in religion: that FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship City of Anterry, Peb. 14.—FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship City of Anterry, Peb. 14.—FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamship City of Anterry, Peb. 14.—Rank Mark II. Manually Mrs. Liebbaston, Dr. S. W. Boshell, Mr. and Mrs. II. Manually Liver Took Sequence, Constant Mexical Acuities Charges to form an impediment to his consecration within the meaning of the canons; secondly, that his consecration in their indigment will be disastrons to the Church; and, thirdly, that he "was not elected a bishop by the Convention of the Diocese of Himois, agreeably to the rules fixed by the Convention of that Diocese." Inasmuch as the consent of the majority of the Standing Committees is essential to the cons cration of a bishop during the recess of the General Convention, and as the members of the Committees have to testify that they believe that there is no impediment to his consecration, it is there-fere, the memorialists argue, wise on the part of the members of the Committees to listen to testimony in regard to the Bishop-elect, and the circumstances of his election. The mem-righets further state that the refusal of the Committees to give their consent to the confliction of punishment.

In regard to the Rev. Dr. De Koven's " want of soundness in the fulth," the memorialists call the attention of the Committees to the Bishop-elect's specifies at the General Convention of 1871 and 1874; to his "Catechisa terr wand to his various widely published utb rances in relation to the Lord's Supper, the Confessional, the Vergin Mary, &c." The memorialist declare: "We protest that the Adoration of Carist in the Elements, Aurica lar Confession, Prayers for the Dead, the Perpetual Virginity of the Mother of the Lord, and Invecation of the Saints and Augels, are not dectrines of our Church nor legically deducible from the Book of Common Prayer and the Articles of Prayer." Between what the Church affirmed and what she permitted on sufference was obvious, and because in a spirit of a large teleration she had not sought the judicual con, demunation of certain of her presbyters for the profession of dectrines and indulgence in practices periously near a violation of the law, if not quite such," this formed no reason "for the approval of such doctrines and practices by the elevation of him who holds and enforces them to the Episcopate." It had been said that the alleged Bishop-elect in this instance was a man of learning, ability, and eloquence. This, if conceded, furnished a stronger reason for refusing to consent to his occupancy of an office where these gifts wight be more effectually exercised to the undermining In regard to the effect of the consecration of Dr

De Koven upon the Church, the memorialists speak as follows:

De Koven upon the Church, the memorialists speak as follows:

We leave it to you, beloved brethren, to judge each for himself, as in the presence of Almighry God, how this will be elsewhere, but we cannot retrain from conveying to you our apprehensions as to the result in this diocese. Illimois is the battle-ground of the so-called "Reformed Eciscopal" Church. It has nere a streagth which we think it possesses in no other part of the country, and elements of growth which need only development to render it formidable. We believe that the pursuit of a proper course in the election of a bishop would have and would stril set bounds to the advance, at our expense, of this denomination; but if consent be given to the consecration in question, we fear it will receive, and within no short period, alarming accessions. The departure of Dr. Cammins has been hitherto carnestly and successfully denounced as unjustifiable in every respect. It he and his followers had grievances calling for redress, full opportunity and scope existed within the Church for redress to be sought and accorded; but if a pronounced Ritualist is to placed over us as bishop, the arcument of the supporters of Lr. Cummins will be given creat advantage in the contention, for they have always insisted, but without ability heretofore to present the question in provable shape, that our beloved Church had surrendered to pseudo-catholicity, and that no remedy existed save to retire from its communion. To consecrate as Bishop of Illimois one of the leaders of the modernal is observed the plain teachings of the Church by importing into them the subtleties of medievalism, is to west our weapons from our hands and to drive conscientious laymen from the fold.

The invalidity of the election of Dr. De Koven is clusted on the ground that the Constitution of the

The invalidity of the election of Dr. De Koven is claimed on the ground that the Constitution of the Diocese of Illinois does not authorize the Chancellor of the Diocese to vote for a bishop as they did at the late nonials would probably bear the names of a majority of both orders, and this should be saccepted as rendering the election valid. But a bishop could only be chosen by ballot in the Diocese of Illinois, and the signatures to testimonials could not be resorted to as an equivalent for compliance with a constitutional provision.

THE LATE GEORGE C. COLLINS AND ST. THOMAS'S CRURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An excellent obituary notice of George C. Cottins, whose sudden death has caused sadness to his friends and associates, appeared in your paper this morning. I know that Mr. Coilins (were be living) would contradict that part of the article which states that it was "principally by his efforts that the new enorch edifice at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st, was erected. During the Black Friday panic he borrowed on his own credit \$80,000 to carry the new church

through." This, I beg to say, was not true either as to the erection of the edifice or raising \$80,000 during the

panie referred to, or at any other time. Mr. Collins has been for many years an honored and useful member of the vestry of St. Thomas Church. He was Chairman of the Building Committee during the erection of the present edifice, and gave to it most faithful and devoted service, and to him more than any other individual is St. Thomas Parish indebted for its progress and completion. The vestry were never straitened for money to carry forward their work and only borrowed a moderate amount temporarily, pending re-ceipts from the sale of their property at Housron-s. and Broadway, and in perfecting a loan upon their property up town. I repeat. Mr. Coilins was foremost and most laborious in our work, but,o ily as an aid, whom we love and energial as a faithful, honest, Christian man, ever ready for good work.

A VESTRYMAN OF ST. THOMAS E. New-York, Feb. 13, 1875

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

No Stevenship Malic.

The Goether, which is advertised to sail for Plymouth, Cherbeary, and Hamburg, on Toesday of this week, will be detailed. She may go on Thursiay. If she does, she will probably take a full furopean mali.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Livrepoet, per the scanniship Wisconsin, close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post Office at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Fier No. Haits for Fansma, Aspinwall, the Central Association for the steams of the Central Association for the Ce stor Panuma, Aspinwall, the Central American and South Pacific

Mais for Fanama, Aspinwall, the Central American and South Pacific ports, etc., by steamsing Acapulco, close at 10 s. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 11 a. m. Steamsing sains at 12 m., from Pier No. 42, North Siver.

Mails for Blavana and Mexico, by the steamsinp Cite of Mexico, close at 2 u. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamsing sains at 3.0 m. from Pier No. 3, N. R.

Mails for Borroon via 42 3.0 m. from Pier No. 3, N. R.

Mails for Borroon via Queen stown and Liverpool, by the steamship Alyasaia, close at the Post-Office at 11 s. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 12:45 p. m. Steamship assis at 2 p. m., from Cunard Bocz, Jorrey Citr.

Mails for the Nethertands, direct, via Reitzedam, by the steamship Maas, close at 8 a. m. Steamsing sails from Liarness Stores, Brooking, Mails for Hayana and Culta, per steamship Chapter at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

Mails for Bermuda by the steamship Camua, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

Mails for Bermuda by the steamship Camua, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. N. th. River.

Mails for Bermuda by the steamship Camua, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. N. th. River.

Mails for Bermuda by the steamship Camua, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. N. th. River.

FRIDAY. FRB. 19.
Mails for Newfoundland close at the New York Past-Office every day

at 1:300 p. m. A shall for Halfax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-O-hoe every far at 6 p. m.

As at 6 p. in.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Mains for Great Britain and froland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the steamship City of Chester, close at 12 m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Port-Office at 2 p. in. Seamship sails at 3 p. in. from Pier No. 45. North Kiver.

For Europe, via Southampton and Brenco, by the steamship Neckar, mails close at 11:30 p. in. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 11:30 p. in. Steamship sails at 2 p. in., from Pier 1001 of Thirdest, Hebelson.

For France, direct, via Havre, by steamship Pervice, mails close at 12 m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. in. Steamship sails at 4 p. in., from Pier 1001 p. in. Steamship sails at 4 p. in., from Pier 1001 p. in.

For Praince, direct, via Havre, by steamant Persice, and code of the Asing-blowenter shall be closed at the Poste-Office at 1330 p. m., Steamship sails at 4 p. m., from Pier No. 50, North River, Mails to f. Ner West, or steamanth City of Wave, close at 2 p. m., Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20, East Sirer, SUNDAI, Fig. 21.

All Mails close abit o'closia, m. The rusi-Office is ones from 9 a.

erson.
In stemskip City of Montreet, Peb. 13.—Miss Theharne, Mrs.
Luke, Schildren and Infant, Charles Rushton, James Oamby, Joseph B. José Maris Cansus. Daniel Casans. Francisco Lopez, Virgilio Cettor, G. S. Miett, Miss. Collins, Miss Hoiser, h. T. Spencer, A. Loussberre, H. G. Barnade, Lawrence Linne, Robert Thomas, Lim Thomas, Giogra Clara.

FOR SAVANNAH - In steamship San Salvador, Feb. 13.-E. Sal-

cently elected Bishop of Hilmels, the Rev. James
De Koven, D. D., of Racine, Wis.

The memorialists state that they oppose his consecration on three grounds: first, that in their judgment "he lastly belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: that they belief to any report for error in refiging: they are the state of the response to the state of the response to th

FROM LIVERTOON—In anomalous property, seek of Gerlion, Mrs. Canae, this is, D. Chare, Miss C. Chare, ii a. P. Brauswell, J. Brauswell, J. A. Wilson, Mrs. S. Bobossy, Jackson, J. P. Shaw, J. H. Baitocke, M. Clarz, Capt. Mis-Hicks, Frank Stockman, Mr. Swasey, Capt. A. Draper, J. Mr. Clar, Mr. Merphet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kong, Alwa A. King, Forest King, Camde King, Jerali King, S. A. Gar

Ring, Errest King, Channe anny, Wright, May SayANNAH.—In stemastip Chepotra, P. b. 13.—C. B. Fisher, D. B. Binter, C. L. Garciner, R. B. Pauler, C. H. Gonday, Rev. Mr., Wols, Mrs. J. A. Farmer, M. R. Mallette, Mrs. I venname, Miss J. L. Johnson, and 5 in the steerage.

Sun dees..... 6:54 | out fets...... 5:34 | Moon sets..... 9:39

Roady Hoos... 3:07 | Gov. | sand.... 3:39 | Heli Gate Persy... 5:28 Sandy Hook. 3:13 ttors falant. . 4:19 t felt Gate Perrs. 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

eanship Clyde, Kennedy, Gaireston via Key West, C. H. Mallory

Steamship Clyde, Kennedy, Garrendo A. & Steamship Clyde, Kennedy, Carrendo A. & Steamship Western Mitzspolis, Quica, Kenselpinns, Fred, Baker, Steamship Western Mitzspolis, Quica, Kenselpinns, Fred, Baker, Steamship San Salvader, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison, Steamship San Salvader, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison, Steamship San Salvader, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison, Steamship City of Dallas, Hines Morebead City, C. H. Malfory & Co. Steamship City of Dallas, Hines Morebead City, C. H. Malfory & Co. Steamship Ola Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Jadwick (Swed.), Samuelsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens

Hark Jandvick (Swed.), Samuelsen, Quecustown or Falmonth, Tetens & Hockmann.

Back Arcums (Br.), Bent, Bremen, Heney & Parker.

Brig Florence (Br.), Matthias, Pernambucy, Geo. F. Bulley,
Brig Johanna (Danta), DeGroat, Cork, Funch, Edre & Co.

Brig Annie (Dant, Br.), Tevan, Arcesido, Jahn Zittlessen.

Brie Jeremith, Ferl, Carlenas, James E. Warl & Co.

Nehr, Amon dem, Ironkwater, Nr. Thomas, Pendaton & Co.

Nehr, Heeber, Higgins, Jacksonville, J. H. Whandssier & Co.

Nehr, H. Louis, Brader, Satth, Jacksonville, Warren Har.

Nehr, W. H. Joues, Rivier, Pernamina, A. Abbett.

Schr, Back Beene, Mackanier, Norfolk, Janas B. Staphes,

Behr, Racine, Jackson, Dattmouth, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Haly (Br.), Thomson, Literipool Jan. 27, and Queenstown

28th, with indee, and past, to F. W. J. Harst.

Nteamship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10, with naval

stores, &c., to war, F. Cityle & Co.

Sti, with index and pass, to F. W. J. Hurst.
Stil, with index and pass, to F. W. J. Hurst.
Steamsing Register. Jones. Wilmington, N. C., Peb. 10, with navalores, &c., to win, F. Clyde & Co.
Steamskip Perore (Fr.), Daure, Havre Jan. 30, with index and pass.
Geo. Mackende. Steamany Personnel (Br.) Metenife, Liverpool Jan. 28, and Queenstown Steamanip Beigic (Br.) Metenife, Liverpool Jan. 28, and Queenstown 20th, with nine, and pass, to Mirray, Ferris & Co.

Steamanip Chopatra, Statisty, Savanuah Feb. 10, with indee, and pass, to Mirray, Ferris & Co.

Etamochip Cornwall (Br.), Stamper, Bristol Jan. 26, with indee, and war to W. D. Morran. pass, to Murray, Ferris & Co., Saranuah Feb. 10, with mise, and creaming Cornwall (Br.), Stamper, Bristol Jan. 26, with mise, and pass, to W. D. Morran.
Steamship titly of Antwerp (Br.), Laver, Liversool Jin. 28, Queenstown Little, with mise, and pass, to John G. Dale.
Steamship New-Orleans, Bearborn, New-Orleans Feb. 6, with mise. and pass, to Caman.
Steamship Athematics, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mise.
Neumship Athematics, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mise.
Neumship Other. minon Steamship Co., Steamship City of New-Bedford, Flab, New-Bedford, with mise, and man, to barring & Davis. of Glargow), Jarman, Liverpool Dec. 23, with more. Ship Strauera of the Highbank.
Bark Henrik liben (Nor.), Thorsen, Cette Nov. 7, via Port Vendree
64 days, with wine.
Bara Kalmin (of St. John, N. B.), Day, Pernambuco 27 days, with

sugar.

living Charles A. Sparks (of Philadelphia), Bradley, Metanzas 12 days, with sugar. days, with sugar.
Brig Hattie M. Bain (of Portland), Threstrup, Cardenas 14 days, with sugar.
Schr. Megris Tedo (of Calais), Richardson, Santo Donningo City 15 days, via Delaware Brookwater, with mise.
Schr. Gro. H. Mills (of Providence), Tillotson, Milk River, Jam., 19
days, via Hampton Roads, with log wood and pimento.
Schr. N. W. Smith, Bowaer, Rice Lapsire 60 days, via Hampton
Roads, with codec.

Steamships Citr of Montreal and Battle, for Liverpool; Greece, for London; Geo. W. Ciyue, for Gaiveston; Vick-burg, for Pernandina; Sao Salvador, for Savanuah; Manhattin, for Charleston; Old Bominton, for Richmont, Noptuse, for Boston; bark Edua, for Philadelphia; brigs Oak for Laguayra; Wolfrille, for Trimdau; achr. Joseph Nicketson, for Montrolia.

Nicaerson, for Monrovia.

ARRIVED.....Sunday, Feb. 14.

Steamship South Carolina, Becket, Charlesson Feb. 17, with nulse, and page to J. W. Quentard & Co.

Steamship Wyanone, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Noriolk, with nulse, and uses to Jid Domanou Steamship Co.

Ship Edith Warren of Liverpool), Clarae, Calcutta Oct. 21, and Sand Heads 24th, with mulse.

Birg S. V. Merrac (of Philadelphia). Lippincott, Marannas 12 days, with sugar.

Schr. Lools Murchisou, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 7 days, with navalutions and cotton.

schr. Lucia Marchisou, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 7 days, with navalstares and cotton.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Hattle of Boston, Cates, from thenheges, arrived 12th, and
anchored of the Highlands, came up on Saturiay atternoon, 13th.
Instellagence has been received in this city that the brig los M. Comery, Capi. York, from Montevideo via St. Thomas for Matanzas was
wrecked at the entrance of Nuevitae harbor. Feb. 11. No partuculars.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Nuw-ORIENN, Feb. 13.—Arrived at the Passes, sobra. Gertrade
Howes, and C. H. Lawrence. Cleared, steamables indison, and Gen.
Meate, for New York: Yanno, for Philadelpins via Havana; Delambre,
and bark Longfellow, for Liverpool; ship Theobold, for Havre, bark
tjen. Sedjwica, and schr. Albert W. Smith, for theona; barse Asphelid,
for Hismburg; Lora, for Brasiol.

Gatvesnow, Feb. 13.—Cleared, bark New-England, for Boston.
Smiled, steamship State of Texas, tor New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FOREIGN PORTS,

OCREMPTOWN, Feb. 13.—The Cunard Line steamship Java, Murphy,
from New-York Feb. 4, for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock a. m.

tomay.

London. Peb. 13.—Sailed for the United States: John Mann, Alfred, Livingstone, Athlete. Bintalia, Elida, Elin, Minerya, Francesco Chianziro, Abbie B., Montmorency, Mindet, and Lottle Stewark. Arrived out on the 11th instr. Ludsjalf, and Canden. Arrived out on the 12th inst. City of Amoy, Laura Cannala Belle, and Switzure. Also arrived out: Warren Sawjer, Cari Johan, and Margarids. MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship Constitution arrived at Panama from Sau Francisco Acapulco, Feb. 11.

| For Latest Shap hours see Fifth Page. |